

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 24. VOL. V.]

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 13, 1818.

[VOL. I. FOR 1818]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

To the editor of the *National Register*.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

Error corrected.—A friend to the author of the "Letters from Washington" has noticed with no little surprise several paragraphs in the southern papers, in which those letters are attributed to Mr. Andrew C. Mitchell, a copying clerk in the 2d auditor's office of the treasury department.—A friend begs leave to state that Mr. Mitchell knows no more of the author than those who have attributed them to his pen; and whatever may be Mr. M.'s pretensions, he will be readily acquitted, by those who know him, of the offence at least. Those editors who have given currency to this error are respectfully requested to correct it.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

As these letters have excited much curiosity, and, in one or two instances some sensibility, we have, at the request of numerous friends, determined to publish them in a neat miniature volume, and have prevailed upon the friend of the author to edit them; who will perhaps in some instances prune, and in others engraft some remarks of his own. But as public characters are public property, and as truth is really desirable, we invite such information as will tend to promote it.—Gentlemen, therefore, whose personal knowledge of those characters will enable them to point out deficiencies or add new traits, are respectfully requested to communicate them to the editor of the *National Register*; who will also feel particularly gratified in being furnished with portraits of any other prominent public character in the United States, for publication in the contemplated volume.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER. A NEW REPUBLIC.

Mr. Editor.—The treaty of Paris, of the 5th November, 1815, may, if I mistake not, be looked upon in its combinations, as forming an era in the political relations of Europe, as important as that of the famous treaty of Westphalia, in the year 1678, which proved a standard treaty for the European powers, ever after, to refer to, upon the settlement of their claims and rights, which, notwithstanding the object of that treaty was to render them immutable, or as much so as the changing nature of its parties would permit, were continually to be adjusted by renovated references to this, their political beacon, until the period of the commencement of the French revolution, of which the treaty of 1815, may be viewed as a joint in the link of reposing places, 'till such time

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as they shall be seen again to plunge off in search of liberty, equality, and the rights of man, relative to which it is foreign to my present object to venture any surmises. By a stipulation of this treaty, a new constitution is guaranteed to the Ionian Islands, consisting of Corfu, Cephallonia, Zante, St. Maures, Ithaca, Ciego, Paxo, and other small islands on the coast of Dalmatia, or the Morea, and formerly under the dominion of the republic of Venice. The sketch of the constitution, adopted by the legislative body, on the 2d May, 1817, and ratified in the month of August following, by the prince regent, in the name of his Britannic majesty, the protector of that state, is offered to you for publication, in your widely extended paper. The fundamental religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. The vulgar tongue is the Greek. The government is to consist of a legislative assembly, a senate, and a judiciary. The military command, (according to the treaty of Paris,) belongs to the commander of the troops of his Britannic majesty. The members of the legislative assembly are named by the body of electors, the senate by the legislative assembly, and the members of the judicial authority, by the senate. These elections shall be made for five years. The lord commissioner of the sovereign protector, is invested with the power of convoking or proroguing the parliament, in cases of urgent necessity; but it cannot be dissolved in such a case, except by virtue of an order of his Britannic majesty, in council. The senate, as the depository of the executive power, shall be composed of five members and a president, who is to have the title of Highness, and each of the five members that of Praestantissimi, nearly equivalent to that of excellency. The president to be named by his majesty. The protector and senators chosen among the most distinguished persons in the legislative assembly, shall be elected in the following proportions, namely: one for each of the islands Corfu, Cephallonia, Zante, and St. Maures, and only one for the other three. The senate shall have among its attributes, the proposing of projects of laws. Every project, approved by a majority of votes, shall have the validity of a law: *provided it have the approbation of the lord commissioner, and be not annulled by an ordinance of the king's council.*

There shall be at Corfu a general Printing Office, under the immediate direction of the senate, and the inspection of the secretary general; no other printing office shall be established in the Isles of the Union, without the permission of the

senate, and the approbation of the lord commissioner.

These, with a few minor regulations, constitute the basis of, the new constitution of the Ionian Islands, which was to have gone into operation on the 1st of January, 1818. P.

From the North American Review.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Institution at Hartford for instructing the deaf and dumb.

A letter from the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, dated Hartford, April 9, 1818.

The Asylum for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, lately established, is an object of great interest with us here, and will be also to the philanthropist and christian, wherever the design of its institution shall be known. It is to rescue from a state of most entire ignorance of every thing, except the sensible objects with which they are surrounded, thousands of immortal minds, capable of the highest improvement in knowledge and virtue. This it does, by furnishing them with that necessary instrument of thought—language. Those, who have not known a person deaf and dumb, can have no conception of the narrow range of thought, to which a being, with a human form and an intelligent countenance can be restricted. I have conversed with Mr. Clerc upon this subject, and have asked him, whether, before he came under the tuition of the benevolent Sicard, he had any idea of God, of a future state, of right and wrong, of accountability, &c. He gave me a reply, which I believe he has given before when similar questions have been put to him:—"that he had a mind, but did not think, and a heart, but did not feel."

By the system of the Abbe Sicard, lately introduced and now established in this country, the unfortunate deaf and dumb can be raised from this deplorable condition. They can be put in use of faculties of mind, of the possession of which, they had before been unconscious; and thus,—from being objects of pity, shut out from the intellectual world and its inhabitants,—they can be admitted to a participation of most of the pleasures of science and letters. But more than this, they can be made acquainted with the all-important truths of religion, and can receive the inestimable benefit of its hopes and consolations.

To satisfy you that this can be done, you will need no stronger evidence than the paper which I send you, written by Mr. Clerc. The occasion of it was a request from me, that he would make a statement of the general principles of instructing the deaf and dumb. Mr. Clerc you remember is himself of this number. It will, I am sure, add to your surprise at the philosophical knowledge which he displays, and the accuracy with which he writes English, to hear that he has not been in our country two years, and that, when he commenced his voyage from France, he was entirely ignorant of our language. Besides this paper from Mr. Clerc, I have been very politely favored by Mr. Gallaudet, the principal of the institution, with a sketch of its origin and present state. These two papers will, I have no doubt, afford to you and your friends some interesting and valuable information concerning the "Con-

necticut Asylum for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons."

Yours &c,

J. M. WAINWRIGHT.

Mr. Gallaudet's paper—referred to in the above letter.

Miss Alice Cogswell, now twelve years old, and a pupil in the Connecticut Asylum, lost her hearing, and soon, in consequence of it, her speech, by the spotted fever, when about two years of age. Her situation, rendered doubly interesting by the exhibition of a feeling heart and ingenious mind, together with the perusal of a treatise on the mode of instructing deaf-mutes, by the Abbe de l'Epee, providentially in the possession of her father, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, a respectable physician of Hartford, first induced Mr. Gallaudet to direct his thoughts to the subject of his present profession. He was at that time pursuing theological studies in the college at Andover, Massachusetts. In the vacations, the partial success which attended his efforts to instruct Alice, by teaching her the mere names of visible objects, excited a still deeper interest in his mind for herself and others in the same unfortunate situation. After leaving Andover, in the Autumn of 1814, Mr. Gallaudet devoted much of the ensuing winter to his new pupil—Her father had, for some years previously, been making efforts to ascertain the number of deaf-mutes in the state of Connecticut. In conformity with his suggestion, an enquiry on this subject was instituted by the general Association of clergymen in the state of Connecticut, and a report was made by a committee, appointed for this purpose, at a session held in Sharon, in June 1812, stating that within the limits of the several associations in the state, there were eighty-four deaf-mutes.

On the twentieth of April 1815, Mr. Gallaudet consented to undertake the project of introducing into this country, from Europe, the art of teaching the deaf and dumb; and on the first of the ensuing month, a meeting was held of seven gentlemen,—subscribers to a fund to defray the expenses of the undertaking,—in order to devise the best method of prosecuting the general design in which they had engaged. Further subscriptions were solicited, and they were soon ample enough to encourage Mr. Gallaudet to embark for England.

With one exception the subscriptions were all made in Hartford.

On the 25th of May Mr. Gallaudet embarked from New-York, and arrived in Liverpool the twenty fifth of the succeeding month. On his way to London he visited a school of the deaf and dumb, consisting of thirty pupils, at Birmingham, under the instruction of Mr. Thomas Braidwood.

During his continuance in London,—from the fifth of July till the twenty fourth of August,—Mr. Gallaudet carried on a correspondence with the committee of the Asylum for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, soliciting from them and the instructor, the communication of that knowledge of which he was in quest. This was denied him, except on the condition of his continuing three years an usher in the Asylum, instructing one of its classes daily; terms which he declined accepting.

His time, however, in London was not entirely lost, with reference to the object he had in view

—for he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Abbe Sicard, who was then in that city, and of attending his lectures on the instruction of deaf-mutes, which this celebrated teacher was then delivering, with the aid of his pupils Massieu and Clerc. As soon as the object of Mr. Gallaudet's pursuit was made known to the Abbe Sicard, he professed a cordial disposition to promote its accomplishment by all the aid in his power. The sequel will show how generously his professions were carried into effect, and how kindly Providence thus gave Mr. Gallaudet the opportunity of becoming personally known to the Abbe Sicard.

On the 27th of August, Mr. Gallaudet arrived in Edinburgh. Here also, he sought admission into the asylum for the deaf and dumb.

It would most cheerfully have been afforded him, for a disposition to this effect was fully manifested, both by the officers and instructors of the institution,—had not the wishes of these benevolent men been frustrated by the existence of a bond, given to Mr. Thomas Braidwood, by which the instructor of the asylum, Mr. Robert Kinniburg, was bound not to communicate the art of teaching deaf-mutes to any person intending to practise it, during a period of seven years, four of which had not yet expired. Mr. Kinniburg was originally instructed by Mr. Braidwood, who required such a bond, as a part of the terms on which he would communicate a knowledge of his art.

Mr. Gallaudet was, for some time, in correspondence with Mr. Braidwood, to induce him to release Kinniburg from the obligation of the bond—but he would on no account consent to do it.

On the ninth of March 1815, Mr. Gallaudet arrived in Paris, and meeting with a very cordial reception from the Abbe Sicard, soon began to attend the regular classes of instruction in the Royal Institution for the deaf and dumb, over which this venerable man presides. Besides these opportunities of improvement, Mr. Gallaudet received a few private lessons from the Abbe himself, and a daily course also in their chambers from Messrs. Massieu & Clerc, the latter of whom was then the instructor of the first class of pupils in the institution.

On the 27th of May, the Abbe Sicard gave his consent to an arrangement, formed between Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc, which has issued in introducing into our country a science, hitherto unknown among us, the practical utility of which is now placed beyond the reach of doubt, by the effect it has produced, within the space of one year, upon those few pupils, who have begun to participate of its benefits, and still more conspicuously by the illustrious example of Mr. Clerc, whose visit to this country would most abundantly have aided the cause of sound philosophy and of christian benevolence, had it done nothing more than to have satisfied the incredulous, (and many such there have been) that it is possible to convey to the understanding of a person totally deaf and dumb, and born so, all intellectual, moral and religious truth, and all the arts and sciences, (excepting those of musick, poetry, and oratory, so far as they are addressed to the organs of hearing,) with which the rest of mankind are acquainted.

In May 1816, the legislature of Connecticut passed an act, incorporating the "Connecticut

Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons."

Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc arrived in Hartford in August, 1816, and soon after visited some of our large cities for the purpose of soliciting funds for the establishment; the result of their efforts appears in the report of the Asylum published in June last. In October, 1816, the legislature of Connecticut made a grant of five thousand dollars to the Asylum, to be appropriated to the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb persons within the state.

The establishment was opened on the 15th of April 1817, when the course of lessons began under the direction of Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc. In December last, Mr. William C. Woodbridge, late a student in divinity in the theological seminary in Princeton, New Jersey, became an assistant instructor in the Asylum, which now contains thirty one pupils, sixteen males and fifteen females; among the former, one is fifty one years of age, two of twenty seven, one of twenty six, two of twenty four, two of twenty one, one of seventeen, one of fourteen, two of thirteen, three of eleven, and one of ten; among the latter, one is forty one years of age, one of thirty two, one of thirty, one of twenty seven, one of twenty five, one of twenty four, one of twenty two, one of twenty one, two of twenty, one of nineteen, one of seventeen, one of fourteen, one of twelve, and one of ten.

The regulations of the Asylum at present forbid the admission of any pupils under nine or above thirty years of age, and none are received for a shorter period of time than two years.

An accession of twenty new pupils and two additional teachers is expected in May next.

The friends of the institution think it would be easy to satisfy the minds of candid men, that *one institution*, liberally endowed and possessing a competent number of instructors, (which it is found very difficult to procure,) may be placed, in the course of a few years upon a foundation ample enough to meet all the wants of this section of the union. Admitting that there are at present six hundred deaf and dumb persons in the New-England states, it must be considered that a great proportion of these are yet in infancy, that many are old and infirm, that some would be prevented from joining such an establishment by the peculiar circumstances of their situation in life, and that the friends of not a few (for this is actually found to be the fact) are yet waiting to see the result of what they still deem a mere experiment in this novel and arduous department of education. So that, it is much to be doubted, whether for many years to come, out of the whole population of deaf and dumb persons in the New-England States, more than two hundred would solicit admission into the establishment, were it even at once to be placed by public or private bounty upon the most liberal footing. In contemplating this subject, there is a mistake into which not a few intelligent persons have fallen.—six hundred deaf and dumb persons, at first view, seem to furnish pupils enough for several respectable establishments, but these six hundred constitute more than one generation of the deaf and dumb. They have been accumulating for half a century. The object of their instruction once fairly accomplished, (which, from what has above been said, it would not be difficult to do, in the course of a few years, in an establishment

capable of containing two hundred pupils,) and the most arduous part of this work of charity would be forever done. Afterwards, only the annual increase of the deaf and dumb would demand instruction, and this probably would not exceed, upon the largest estimate, thirty or forty persons in the New England states. Doubtless, however, there would always be an accession of pupils from other states in the union, sufficient to justify the expense of now laying the foundation of an establishment ample enough to accommodate two or three hundred persons. Would it not then be a wise policy, that the efforts of an enlightened public, either through the medium of legislative aid or private munificence, should be concentrated upon one institution for the deaf and dumb. In this way the actual expense of providing instruction for this interesting portion of our fellow beings would be less than by rearing up several establishments; and it might easily be proved, that a tax so insignificant that it would hardly be felt, imposed by the Legislatures of the respective states would be amply sufficient for the accomplishment of this undertaking; for the completion of which, not only the gentle intreaty of christian benevolence, but the sternest voice of justice pleads. New-England lavishes her public bounty upon her colleges, academies and schools. It is her glory and her strength, that the streams of useful learning run through her obscurest villages, and reach her humblest cottages. The parents of the deaf and dumb, may in many instances, the deaf and dumb themselves, have for years been obliged to contribute, from their own private sources, to supply the great fountain from which these blessings of human and divine knowledge flow—and all around them have drunk deeply of its thousand springs.

It is the hand of justice, then, rather than of benevolence, which should extend to their thirsty souls, the simple cup of refreshment, which they so earnestly crave.

Letter from Mr. Laurent Clerc to the Rev. Mr. Wainwright.

In compliance with the Rev. Mr. Wainwright's request, I send him not an elaborate account of our system of instruction; for I do not yet think it prudent to publish such an one, but a hasty sketch of what M. the Abbe Sicard did, while teaching me. By reading this, Mr. Wainwright may pretty well judge how we now teach the American deaf and dumb. The sight of all the objects of nature, which could be placed before the eyes of the deaf and dumb, the representation of these objects, either by drawing, by painting, by sculpture, or by the natural signs, which the deaf and dumb employ, or invent themselves, or understand with an equal facility—the expression of the will and passions, by the mere movement of the features, combined with the attitude and gestures of the body—writing traced or printed, or expressed by conventional signs for each letter, or even simply figured in the air, offered to M. Sicard many means of instructing those unfortunate beings, to whom he had resolved to devote his life. He afterwards discovered by his own experience that it was possible to make the deaf and dumb speak by the imitation of the movement of the organs of speech, a movement which the eye alone enabled them to conceive and transmit to their understanding. He saw that they could thus comprehend and express

the accents of words, which they did not understand—but this artificial speech, not being susceptible among the deaf and dumb of complete improvement, or of modification and regulation, by the sense of hearing, is almost always very painful, harsh, discordant, and comparatively useless. It has neither the rapidity nor the expressiveness of signs, nor the precision of writing. This artificial part of the instruction of the deaf and dumb, therefore, appeared to him very limited and of little advantage.

M. Sicard's first steps, and even the difficulties presented to him by his pupils, made him soon feel the necessity of proceeding according to the strictest method, and of fixing their ideas as well as the knowledge they were progressively acquiring, permanently in their memory—so that what they already knew might have an immediate connexion with what they were to learn; his pupils being unable to comprehend him, if the instruction which he wished to give them did not coincide with that which they had received before. For thus they stopped his progress, and he could not accomplish his purpose, but by resuming the chain of their ideas, and constantly following the uninterrupted line from the known to the unknown. It was thus that he succeeded in making them comprehend the spoken and written language, in which he instructed them. This natural method is applicable to all languages. It proceeds by the surest and shortest way, and may be applied to all the channels of communication between one man and another.

It is by this method that M. Sicard has bro't the deaf and dumb to the knowledge of all the words, of which a language is composed, of all the modifications of those words, of their variations and different senses—in short of all their reciprocal influence.

In this manner the nouns become, to the deaf and dumb, the signs of all the objects of nature—words which indicate qualities become the signs of the accidents, variations and modifications, which they perceive in objects. M. Sicard has made them comprehend that qualities may be conceived of as detached from the object;—whereby the adjective is far better defined than in the grammars written for youth, and by which means as so he has so very rapidly led them to the science of abstraction. Besides M. Sicard has made them conceive that the qualities, which in their eyes appeared inherent in the objects, could be detached from them by thought; but then it was necessary to unite them to objects, and they themselves pointed out the necessity of the junction by a line. M. Sicard has taught them, that in all languages, this line is translated by a word affirming existence; in French by the verb *etre*, in English by the verb *to be*. Hat—black, or hat *is* black, have equally represented to their minds the object existing in conjunction with its quality, or the quality inherent to the object.

M. Sicard has thus made them understand the nature of the verb; and, by making them afterwards comprehend that the verb could express either existence or an action *present, past, or future*, he has led them to the system of conjugation, and to all the shades of *past and future*, adopted in all the various languages written or spoken;—an admirable system, in which the influence of the genius and of the thoughts of all ages is perceptible.

It is to this system, which embraces all possible combinations, and which unites all thoughts, that the language of the deaf and dumb accommodates itself with wonderful facility. The proofs of this assertion given by Sicard's pupils must astonish even the best informed men.

By the same method of proceeding from the known to the unknown, he has subsequently bro't to the perception of his pupils the characters, use and influence of all other words which, as parts of speech, unite, modify and determine the sense of the noun, verb, and the adjective.

It is thus that, at length, M. Sicard has led his pupils to analyse with facility the simplest propositions as well as the most complicated phrases and sentences, by a system of figures which, by always distinguishing the name of the object, which is either *acting* or *receiving the effect of an action*, the verb and its government *direct, indirect or circumstantial*, embraces and completely displays all the parts of speech. The use of this method, when generally adopted, will simplify the rules of grammar in all languages, and facilitate, more than any other method, the understanding and translating both of modern and ancient languages.

This is the way by which M. Sicard has initiated his pupils into the knowledge of all the rules of universal grammar, applicable to the primitive expression of signs, as well as to all spoken and written languages. But names do not only express physical objects;—there are some which represent abstract objects. *Whiteness, greatness, heat, beauty*, and many other words do not express objects existing individually in nature, but ideas of qualities common to several objects—qualities which we consider as detached from the objects to which they belong, and of which we make an *intellectual assistance created by the mind*.

As soon as M. Sicard taught the deaf and dumb to comprehend that the *will* which determines our senses and our thoughts, is not the action of a physical being which can be seen and taught, he gave them a consciousness of their *soul*, and made them fit for society and for happiness.—The affecting expression of their gratitude proves the extent of that benefit.

He advanced a step further, and the access of the highest conceptions of the human mind was opened to them. M. Sicard has found it easy to make them pass from abstract ideas to the most sublime truths of religion. They have felt that this *soul*, of which they have the consciousness, is not a fictitious existence, is not an abstract existence created by the mind, but a real existence which wills and which produces movement, which sees, which thinks, which reflects, which compares, which meditates, which remembers, which foresees, which believes, which doubts, which hopes, which hates, &c.

After this, directing their thoughts towards all the physical existences submitted to their view through the immensity of space, or on the globe which we inhabit—the regularity of the march of the sun and all the celestial bodies, the constant succession of day and night, the return of the seasons, the life, the riches and the beauty of nature; he made them feel that nature also had a soul, of which the power, the action, and the immensity extends through every thing existing in the universe; a soul which creates all, inspires all, and preserves all.

Filled with these great ideas, the deaf and

dumb have prostrated themselves on the earth, along with M. Sicard himself, and he has told them that this soul of nature is that God whom all men are called upon to worship, to whom our temples are raised, and with whom our religious doctrines and ceremonies connect us from the cradle to the grave.

All was now done;—and M. Sicard found himself able to open his pupils all the sublime ideas of religion, and all the laws of virtue and of morals.

Mr. Wainwright will see by these particulars what M. Sicard has achieved for his pupils. Their replies to the questions which have been proposed to them in France, sufficiently prove that they have run the career which I have above delineated.

This career is that which a man, gifted with all his senses, and who is to be instructed, ought alike to run. The arts and sciences belong to the class of physical or intellectual objects; and the deaf and dumb, like men gifted with all their senses, may penetrate them according to the degree of intelligence which nature has granted them, as soon as they have reached the degree of instruction, which M. Sicard's system of teaching embraces and affords.

Now, if Mr. Wainwright will take the pains of reflecting ever so little upon the excessive difficulties which this mode of instruction presents without cessation, he will not believe, as many people in this country do, that a few years are sufficient in order that a deaf & dumb person may be restored to society, and so acquainted with religion as to partake of it with benefit, and to render an account to himself of the reason of his faith. Mr. Wainwright will notice that the language of any people cannot be the mother tongue of the deaf and dumb born amidst these people. Every spoken language is necessarily a learned language for these unfortunate beings. The English language must be taught to the deaf and dumb as the Greek and Latin are taught in the colleges to the young Americans who attend the classes of this kind. Now, will Mr. Wainwright give himself the trouble of interrogating the professors of the colleges, and asking them the time required to put a pupil in a state to understand fully the Greek and Latin authors, and to write their thoughts in either of these languages, so as to make them understood by those who would speak these languages,—then he will agree with me, that the Greek or Latin would not be more difficult to be taught to the deaf and dumb than the English, and yet, to teach the Greek and Latin, in colleges the professors and pupils have, for a means of comparison, a language at hand, an acquired language, a mother tongue, which is the English language, in which they have learned to think:—whereas the unfortunate deaf and dumb, in order to learn English, have not any language with which to compare it, nor any language in which they may have had the habit of thinking. These unfortunate have, for their native language, but a few gestures to express their usual wants and most familiar actions of life. M. the Abbe Del Epee demanded for the education of a deaf and dumb, ten years of constant labor; and yet, after this labor of ten years, none of his pupils had as yet attained the highest degree of perfection.—Will this prove that ten years of study will be required, in order that the American deaf and dumb entrusted to our care, may finish their

course of instruction? No, sir; for then what would be the benefit of the perfection of which M. Sicard has given to his method, and with whose system we are acquainted?

I have the pleasure to inform Mr. Wainright that the deaf and dumb of this country have very good natural talents, and a great facility and unusual ardor in learning, and an intensity of application which we have rather to moderate than to excite. The time which M. Sicard's illustrious predecessor thought necessary, will not then be required by us. From five to seven years only is the time we wish they may pass with us, especially if they come to the asylum young, that they may truly improve in all useful knowledge after so hard and so painful a course of study, and that their teachers may see with satisfaction that they have not sowed on the sand.

LAURENT CLERC.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts in New York—its commencement rise and present state. The fine arts considered—Sculpture and poetry contrasted. The following was communicated for the *New York Evening Post*.

Mr. Coleman. As the history and ultimate object of the academy of the Fine Arts in this city is little understood, and its utility perhaps not duly appreciated, you are requested to give a place in your valuable paper to the following sketch.

The first idea of this establishment originated here about the year 1801. Chancellor Livingston, being then minister of the United States in Paris, was written to and entered warmly into the views of the first subscribers to the plan. At their instance he procured the fine casts from the master-pieces of Grecian sculpture, which, in all nations, are considered as standards of excellence, and which form the basis of study in all the academies of Europe. He also, with laudable zeal, represented the subject in so favorable a light to the then emperor Napoleon, that his majesty ordered to be presented to the infant institution, *in his name*, a valuable collection of copies of the ancient paintings discovered in Herculaneum, of prints, drawings, and works on architecture.

The expense of the statues was defrayed from the sums originally subscribed—The various articles which form the basis of the collection of the academy were soon received, and the statues were arranged and publicly exhibited in the old circus in Greenwich-street—The circus was soon after taken down to make way for private buildings, and the collection was removed to a room in the custom-house, at the bottom of Broadway, where it remained until that building was also taken down to make room for the present improvements.

In the mean time, (12th Feb. 1808) a charter was granted to R. R. Livingston and others, constituting them and their successors a body corporate, by the name of the Academy of the Arts, with power to create stock to the amount of 1000 shares of \$25 each. This was to be the pecuniary basis of the institution, which had no funds but what were to be derived from this source; and this, experience soon demonstrated to be utterly inadequate to the erection, purchase, or even hire of suitable apartments, and to other indispensable expenses. The various articles composing the collection were, therefore, placed secure-

ly in a warehouse, to wait for more propitious terms.

At length, at the conclusion of the late war, when the buildings at Bellevue were completed, and the poor removed to them, the corporation of the city, with a liberality highly honorable to themselves, gave a lease for ten years, of the building which had been the alms-house, to various societies for literary purposes, and a part was granted to the academy. Still funds were wanting for making the necessary alterations—The academy was in debt. Commercial embarrassments had palsied the powers of him who had always been foremost in promoting the interests of the society. Others hesitated to hazard further expence, and the liberal intentions of the corporation were in danger of being defeated, when two gentlemen, whose names ought to be known to their country and to be forever respected by all lovers of the fine arts, Dr. D. Hosack and Mr. John Pintard came forward, and borrowed from the Mechanic's Bank, on their own personal security, \$1500; and with this sum those alterations were accomplished which produced the present apartments.

In the mean time the principal artists resident in the city were incorporated with the original members of the association; and an alteration in the charter has been since obtained, giving to resident artists a participation in the direction of the affairs of the academy—the principal room has been devoted to the exhibition of works of art, *particularly of the productions of living artists.*

The first exhibition took place on the 25th Oct. 1816, and the taste and liberality of the city has been such that the sums already received from this source have been sufficient nearly to extinguish the debt contracted with the bank, besides defraying a variety of contingent expenses.

It must be a source of high gratification to all lovers of the fine arts to observe another and most important result of this plan; I mean the striking improvement in the works of the various artists, which is so manifest in the present exhibition; and which has been the natural consequence of emulation, and of that comparison which each is by this means enabled, and indeed compelled to make, of his own degree of merit with that of others.

But these exhibitions have further demonstrated that the present room is utterly unfit for its purpose, it being badly lighted, and encumbered with the pier of the chimneys in the centre; so that no one object can be advantageously viewed, and the elegance of general effect is totally destroyed.

It is not to be doubted that whenever funds can be procured which will enable the academy to construct a proper room, illuminated from the top, the exhibitions will be much more splendid, more attractive to the public, and of course more productive to the funds of the institution.—I must here observe, however, that the ultimate object of the academy is not the accumulation of money; but the *gratuitous education of students in the several arts*, and the diffusion of knowledge and taste.—It is indeed hoped that a fund may gradually be acquired, sufficient to the payment of small annual sums to disabled or unfortunate artists—their widows and orphans.

Altho' at first sight the fine arts may be considered as unimportant and superfluous orna-

ments of society, rather than as essential to the development of some of the most sublime powers of the human mind, and equally contributing to some of its highest and most rational enjoyments, yet no reasonable man can persist in such an opinion after contemplating for a few moments the sublime group of the Laocoon; the convulsive but fruitless struggle of the parent to protect his children from death in his most hideous form; the anguish of the soul impressed on every feature; the agony of pain on every limb and muscle—the children vainly supplicating that aid which the father vainly strives to give, are eloquent in the most sublime sense of the word.—Tho' the stage be impressive, the poetry be fascinating, yet neither, nor even both united, ever gave a more resistless appeal to human feelings:—No poet nor actor ever displayed more wonderful powers of mind than the sculpture of this exquisitely pathetic group.

Virgil is supposed to have grounded his celebrated description of this subject upon the very original of this work, which was at Rome in his time, and I take the liberty of subjoining his lines as translated by Dryden, one of the most eminent poets of our parent country, to show how far poetry has fallen short of sculpture in this admirable subject. After twelve lines devoted to a mere description of the snakes, the poet proceeds,

"We fled amazed, their destined way they take,
And to Laocoon and his children make,
And first around the tender boys they wind,
Then with their sharpened fangs their limbs and
bodies grind.

The wretched father, returning to their aid
With pious haste, but vain, they next invade;
'Twice round his waist their winding volumes
rolled,

And twice about his gasping throat they fold:
The priest, thus doubly clogged, their crests di-
vide,

And, towering o'er his head, in triumph ride,
With both his hands he labors at the knots,
His holy fillets the blue venom blots,
His roaring fills the flitting air around:
Thus when an ox receives a glancing wound,
He breaks his bands, the fatal altar flies,
And with loud bellows breaks the yielding
skies," &c.

In short, the poor man, after "being doubly choked," roars like a bull—how stale, flat, and unprofitable is all this, when compared to the sublime conception of human distress, which the artist has found means to impress upon the lifeless, yet, almost, animated marble.

I confidently trust, Mr. Coleman, that our fellow-citizens cannot be insensible to the claim which this institution, founded in patriotism, and destined to such liberal and generous purposes, has upon their continued and increasing patronage. Let this institution but share with music and the theatre, in the public protection, and its fondest well-wishers will be perfectly satisfied.

AN AMATEUR.

SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED.

From the *New-York Daily Advertiser*.

Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts.—Among the various sources of elegant amusement which our city offers, not only to its inhabitants but to strangers, there is none more pure, rational and

unexceptionable than this exhibition; and none which, in so short a time, has risen to such real respectability, by the efforts and talents of our own countrymen.

Music, dancing and theatrical entertainments have long been favored, and have received the most liberal testimonies of public approbation.—But for our highest enjoyments derived from these sources, we have been, and generally still are, indebted to the talents of foreigners. In music, Mrs. French has been an almost solitary exception—in theatrical and musical talents, though many are considered respectable, yet the lovers of these amusements look in vain for any name of our own country possessing such powerful attractions as Cooke or Philipps.

As it respects the fine arts, architecture, sculpture and painting—arts, which by their nature are calculated not merely to amuse an idle hour, but to embody and perpetuate the noblest conceptions of the human mind—arts, from which Corinth and Athens in antiquity; and Rome, Florence, Venice, Paris and London, in more modern times, derived their proudest claim to the title of polished and refined—as it respects these arts, we think we see a fairer and more honorable promise in the specimens of the talents of our living countrymen now exhibited.

The name of West stands first among those of the present age, and second to but a few in any other. The president of the academy in this city has long been known by his historical paintings, and particularly those of which engravings have been for many years extensively circulated through the country, on subjects connected with its great revolution from a colonial to an independent state. Waldo, Jarvis, Jewett, Dunlap, Metcalf, Dickerson, and Miss Hall, all American born, will soon be known and admired, if they continue to improve with the same rapidity that they have done the last year. The present exhibition, also, contains one very promising attempt in sculpture (which has hitherto been untrodden ground with us) in a *bas relief*, by Mr. Dixey, jun.

On looking round the exhibition room, our feelings were strongly excited by the patriotic anticipation, that our country will, at no distant period, rank as high in excellence in the fine arts, as it does in political and military science, or in the useful and mechanical arts.

It belongs to the opulent and the well educated, to those who possess leisure, taste and wealth, to nurse the buds of native genius into full maturity, by substantial protection and patronage. But there is also a *cheap reward of genius—approbation*—a stimulant in the power of almost every individual to offer; and if once this exhibition becomes a favorite and fashionable lounge, and criticism can be prevailed upon to assume her proper duty—that is, to point out and commend beauties: in decent and kind language to observe defects, and to suggest improvements; to lean towards youth and youthful artists, and towards our own country, with encouraging partiality, and to lay aside the caustic and odious style of fastidious and general disapprobation, we shall soon see works produced here, of which our country need not be ashamed.

Among many interesting articles composing this exhibition, are two unquestionable portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the early period of his splendid career; and one by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which serve to prove that the greatest men were

ance young!—a fact which may justly encourage the young to hope, that they may, in their turn, become great.

Struck with the manifest improvement which the last year has produced in the works of many of our native artists, we were desirous of calling the public attention to the subject of the exhibition generally. Hereafter, we may probably endeavor to speak, from time to time, of particular objects, as they may appear to deserve notice—always endeavoring to bear in mind what we have above remarked on the true character of just criticism.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated

"London, April 16, 1818.

"Mr. West's collection of paintings is superb. Most of them are founded upon the grandest subjects of history. At the instance of the present king of England, he has finished a set from the New Testament, which exhibit the whole movement of revealed religion. They were to be hung in a chapel that was to have been built at Windsor, by the king. It has, however, not yet been built; and these beautiful and sacred specimens of art continue to be, in a measure, lost. Next to the skill of Mr. West's pencil, has been its wonderful industry. A computation has lately been made of the space it would require to contain all the pictures which have been the work of his hands, and are now in existence, since he began his career. It is found that they would call for a gallery four hundred feet long, fifty broad and forty high—What is remarkable, he maintains at eighty, all his capacity for his art, having, only very lately, completed one of his most elaborate and best pieces—that of Death on the pale Horse."

TREASURY REGULATION.

Extract from a circular letter of the COMPTROLLER of the TREASURY, to the officer of the Customs, dated the 19th May, 1818.

"No law of the United States, prior to that of the 20th ultimo, supplementary to the collection law, made any express provision for the allowance of discounts in the computation of the duties on merchandise liable to *ad valorem* duties; but according to the rule of this department, all fair and reasonable discounts actually, and positively made by the shippers on the face, and forming a part of the invoice, were to be taken into view in fixing the cost of the merchandise.

This principle was established by my predecessor, Mr. Comptroller Duval, and communicated in a circular to the offices of the customs, so long ago as the 27th of April, 1810, and, yet, dissatisfaction has recently been expressed by some merchants, that the rule had not been of sufficient notoriety, to have afforded them the opportunity of complying with its terms.

Being fully satisfied, from the frequent occasions I have had to examine the rule in question, that it is founded in reason and in justice, I have considered it my duty, in every instance, to discountenance a departure from it in cases coming within its purview.

The invoice it is conceived, should exhibit every thing material in relation to the costs of merchandise paying *ad valorem* duties, it being in fact the criterion by which the costs is to be established, and, therefore, whatever does not appear on, and is incorporated with, ought not to be consid-

ered as forming an integral part of the original invoice.

Inasmuch, however, as the act of the 20th ultimo transmitted to you in the circular from this department of the 28th of that month, makes express provision in relation to discounts, on condition that oath be made that they were bona fide allowed in the payment made for the goods, wares, or merchandise; and it being the disposition of this department to afford every facility to the merchants, consistent with official duty, it has been concluded, in order to remove all shadow of complaint, and to afford them the opportunity of communicating the necessary instructions to their correspondents abroad, to conform the invoices to the rule in question, to suspend its operation for a reasonable period as to importations which have been, or which may be made, subsequently to the 20th ultimo; such time of suspension to be limited, as to importations from the West Indies, to the 1st of September, from Europe to the 1st of December next; and from places beyond the same, to the 1st of August, 1819.

You will, therefore, be pleased, on the entry of merchandise which has been imported since the 20th ultimo, or which may be imported within the periods mentioned, respectively, during which the operation of the rule is to be suspended, to admit all discounts of the correctness and fairness of which you shall be perfectly satisfied, notwithstanding they may not be made on the face of, and incorporated in, the invoices; provided, however, that the provisions of the act, passed on that day, supplementary to the collection law of the 2d March, 1799, be in all other respects complied with, to entitle the party to such allowance."

FROM THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Milledgeville, May 6.

Arbuthnot had been a Captain in the British service, was about 40 years of age, of genteel appearance, and met his fate like a soldier. When the executioner was fixing the rope around his neck, he desired not to be handled so roughly—observed he was a gentleman, and, some say, spoke of his death being avenged—his property he requested should be given to his son. Ambruster was young, not exceeding 25—at first, he was insolent and contumacious; but, as death began to look him in the face, he lost his composure, and died more like a woman than a man.

The evidence against both, we understand, was clear and strong. Letters, advising the enemy of the movements of our army, and how to act, were intercepted. Documents were also found, proving beyond doubt, that a criminal correspondence had been some time kept up, by them and the Governor of New Providence, with the Indians and renegade negroes in Florida: But how indignant must every one be when informed, that the prophet Francis, who was hanged a little before, had in his pocket a new commission of Brigadier General from the British government, supposed to have been given to him during his late visit to England, whence he had not long returned. As a scrutiny, we are assured, will develop the blackest perfidy towards this country, Great Britain will likely be disposed to let the matter rest where it is.

Gen. Jackson, with a regiment of regulars and the Tennessee volunteers, crossed the Appala-

chicola Bay on the 7th inst. and expected to reach Pensacola, distant 200 miles, last Thursday. He will probably take possession of the place, and leave in it a sufficient garrison for its defence, and for the protection of our adjacent frontier settlements.

A detachment of 350 men has been left at Fort Gadsden, 200 at St. Marks, and about 250 at Fort Scott, under the command of General Gaines, to overawe and effectually subdue the Indians in that quarter; and a naval force has been ordered to cruise on the south side of Florida Point, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies, which such of them as have fled to Lake Mayance might otherwise receive from the contiguous British islands.

We are informed that Gen. Jackson speaks of retiring from the military service of the country very soon. The rapid decay of his constitution, occasioned by great bodily fatigue and exposure, is stated to be the cause. The whole army, it is said, have suffered inconceivably—an officer declares he has never seen such emaciated troops. The prosecution of the Seminole war has probably been attended with as many privations to the soldier, and as much expence to the government, as any contest ever was, of no longer duration or greater magnitude.

The report of Gen. Gaines being under arrest we are glad to learn is without foundation.

[Geo. Jour.]

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to Gen. Glascock.

"Camp, on line of march, 16 miles in advance of Ft. Gadsden, May 7."

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on the outrageous and inhuman attack of Capt. Wright and party, on the superannuated men and women of the friendly Chehaw village, which you recite. It will be a stigma on the American nation, unless the general government use their endeavors to bring the perpetrators to justice. I have ordered Wright to be arrested, and he shall be tried by a military court. I have written the Governor of Georgia on the subject, expressing my astonishment at his unwarrantable interference with my duties.

"I congratulate you on the safe march of your brigade to Fort Early, with a hope that the brave Georgians under your command, who have encountered the dangers, fatigues, and privations of a long march, in an unfriendly country, may be speedily restored, in health, to their families and homes.

"I am now on my march to Pensacola, which place I shall probably have to occupy with an American garrison."

OF THE CHEHAW BATTLE.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

Copy of a letter from general Mitchell to governor Rabun, dated Milledgeville, May 6, 1818.

Sir—On the 2d instant I received information that a party of mounted men had attacked and destroyed the Chehaw town, on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn, it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose orders this unwarrantable and barbarous deed had been done; and as the consequences cannot be foreseen, which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town

return, and find their town and property destroyed, their unoffending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their and our enemies, the Seminoles, I deemed it best to come to the state and procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent out by your orders, but failed to execute them, and that the attack on the Chehaw was unauthorized.

I present the case for the consideration of your excellency, under a confident hope, that, as the people of the Chehaw were not only friends, but that their conduct during the present war entitled them to our favor and protection, some immediate step will be taken to render that satisfaction which is due from so great an injury.

The extent of their loss, in a pecuniary point of view, I am not at this moment prepared to state, but so soon as I return to the agency I will lose no time in having that ascertained; and in the mean time permit me to suggest the propriety of instituting some legal inquiry into the conduct of the officer engaged in the enterprize.

I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter received from old Mr. Barnard on this subject, the contents of which are corroborated by a verbal statement of the Wolf Warrior, who came to me directly from the spot. I leave this early in the morning for the agency, from whence I will address you again upon this subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL,

Agent for the I. A.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received a letter from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, upon this subject, a copy of which I also enclose.

Copy of a letter from Timothy Barnard, esquire, [a white man,] residing on Flint River, to D. B. Mitchell, agent for I. A.

APRIL 30, 1818.

Sir—The Wolf Warrior, the bearer of this, has just arrived here, and brings bad news from the Aumucculla town. (Chehaw.) Nearly all the warriors belonging to that town are now with our army. Seven days past a company of white people collected and rushed on the town, and as there were but few red people there, and all friendly, just what few were left to guard their town, the rest still with our army, the white people killed every one they could lay their hands on: killed the old chief Tiger King, and one other chief; both I have known always to be friendly to our color, ever since I have been in this land. The whole of what are killed is nine men and one poor old woman. They took off what horses were there, the owners of some of which are still living; they took the horses to the fort, which is not far from the town they have destroyed. The chiefs that are still alive, beg that you will try to get their horses, or any thing else returned. The red people don't know whether it is the regular troops or Georgia militia that have committed this unwarrantable act. I have wrote you all that I think is necessary; if you see cause to write any thing to me to inform them of, I will do it with pleasure. If these people do not get some friendly treatment for the damage done them, I am afraid, when their warriors return back from our army, something bad will happen on some of our color. I am very sorry to have to write

you on such a horrid piece of business. I write you in haste, for the bearer is in a great hurry to see you.
T. BARNARD.

Copy of a letter from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, to D. B. Mitchell, agent for I. A.

FORT MITCHELL, APRIL 25, 1818.

My great friend—I have got now a talk to send to you.—One of our friendly towns, by the name of Chehaw, has been destroyed. The white people came and killed one of the head men, and five men, and a woman, and burnt all the houses. All our young men have gone to war with general Jackson, and there are only a few left to guard the town, and they have served us this way. As you are our friend and father, I hope you will try and find them out, and get us satisfaction for it. You may depend upon it that all our young men have gone to war, but a few that are left to guard the town. Men do not get up and do this mischief without there are some one at the head of it, and we want you to try and find them out.

TUSTUNNUGGIE HOPOIE.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO GENERAL MITCHELL.

*Executive Department, Georgia, 2
Milledgeville, May 20, 1818.*

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th instant, enclosing the copy of a letter from old Mr. Barnard, and one from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, both on the subject of the late unfortunate attack made by a detachment of Georgia militia, under captain Wright, on the Chehaw village, which had previously been supposed to be friendly.

I have examined these communications with the candor their importance required. It is unquestionably your duty, as agent, to attend to the complaints of the red people, and cause justice to be done to them as far as your powers will extend. It will also readily be acknowledged by all, that my duty, as governor of the state, requires that I should defend the cause of the whites, as far as that cause can be supported by the great principles of justice. As you have furnished me with the Indian account of this transaction, and assured me of the friendship towards the whites that existed among them prior to the attack, I feel it incumbent on me to explain to you, and through you to the nation over which you preside, the motives by which the officers were actuated who conducted the enterprize, and the grounds upon which they will attempt to justify the proceeding, or extenuate the guilt that may in the view of some men be attached to them. You will readily acknowledge the decided and inveterate hostility of those Indians which belong to the villages under the immediate direction and control of the chiefs Hopaunee and Phelomnee; and that the order which emanated from this department for their chastisement was both necessary and proper. You are also well apprised that the orders given confined them specially to that object; so far then as respects myself, I feel perfectly justified, in the measure I adopted, and which I deemed essentially necessary to prevent a repetition of the horrid murders and depredations committed by those Indians on our unprotected frontier. I will now undertake to offer, in behalf of the detachment, the best apology for their conduct that I may be able to furnish, and which, I am authorised to

state, can be supported by ample proof. When the detachment was on their way to, and reached the neighborhood of Fort Early, they were credibly informed by several persons of veracity, that the celebrated old chief Hopaunee (whose town had all joined the hostile party) had removed, and was at that time living in the village upon which the attack was made, and was considered as their principal leader, and that a great portion of them was alleged to be under his immediate direction, although part of them might be with McIntosh. They therefore considered themselves authorised to attack it, as being one of Hopaunee's towns. The result I need not mention, as you have seen the statements made by captains Wright and Robinson, which I am authorised by very respectable testimony to assure you was substantially true, except as to the number reported to have been killed, which was fortunately incorrect.

Now, sir, if I have been misinformed, and give a wrong construction to this affair, I should like very much to have more correct information; but if it should be founded in fact, what more can you or the Indians require, than for me to assure you that I regret the circumstance, and consider it as one of the misfortunes attendant on war, where the innocent frequently suffer in common with the guilty? This unfortunate affair has been shamefully misrepresented by many of our citizens, whose delicate feelings seem to have forgotten the many wanton outrages that have been committed on our frontier by the Indians, and would even cover the whole state with disgrace, merely because the small detachment have in this instance mistaken their orders, and carried their resentment to an improper extent.

The experience of all ages hath shown that it is much easier for us to complain of the conduct of others (and especially those in responsible stations) than to correct our own.

I have ascertained that the property left by the Indians, who were run off from or near Dr. Bird's store on the Ocmulgee some time past, is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Smith, in the lower end of Twiggs county, and will be delivered at any time when proper application shall be made.

You will please assure the red people under your care that I feel a disposition to maintain peace and friendship with them on liberal terms.

WM. RABUN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ETE STONE.

The following extract from the New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, was sent us by an obliging correspondent, on reading a paragraph in a late paper, in which several interesting queries were submitted to naturalists on the history of the eye stone.

From the Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser.

"There are few prejudices of the vulgar more prevalent in the United States than the belief of the efficacy of small calcareous substances known by the name of eye stones, to extract foreign particles from the eyes. The origin of these substances was not unknown to naturalists, and the cause of their motions in vinegar was obvious to every attentive observer. The following extract from the personal narrative of Baron Humboldt will confirm the explanation which scienti-

fic men must doubtless have given to the movements and efficacy of these mysterious agents:

"Of all the productions on the coasts of Araya, that which the people consider as the most extraordinary, we may even say the most marvelous, is the stone of the eyes, *pedras de los ojos*. This calcareous substance is the subject of every conversation; according to the natural philosophy of the natives, it is both a stone and an animal. It is found in the sand, where it is motionless; but placed singly on a polished surface, for instance on a pewter or earthen plate, it moves when excited by lemon juice; placed in the eye, the pretended animal turns on itself and expels every other foreign substance that has been accidentally introduced. At the new salt works, and at the village of Maniquarez, the stones of the eyes were offered us by hundreds, and the natives were earnest to show us the experiments of the lemon juice. They wished to put sand into our eyes, in order that we might ourselves try the efficacy of the remedy. It was easy to see that these stones are thin and porous opercula, which have formed part of small univalve shells. Their diameter varies from one to four lines. One of their two surfaces is plain and the other convex. These calcareous opercula, effervesce with lemon juice, and put themselves in motion in proportion as the carbonic acid is disengaged. By the effect of a similar reaction loaves placed in an oven move sometimes in a horizontal plane; a phenomenon that has given occasion in Europe to the popular prejudice of enchanted ovens. The *Piedras de los ojos*, introduced into the eye act like pearls, and different round grains employed by the American savages to increase the flowing of tears. These explanations were little to the taste of the inhabitants of Araya. Nature has the appearance of greatness to man in proportion as she is veiled in mystery, and the philosophy of the people rejects every thing that bears a character of simplicity."

LITERARY.

A work, entitled "The Advantages and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," by JOHN LELAND, D. D. is shortly to be published in Philadelphia, by ANTHONY FINLEY. [Southern Pat.

A London paper says—"The heirs of M. BERTRAND, a protestant minister at Berne, have discovered among the papers of that clergyman a great many of the unpublished letters of VOLTATRE, most of which are in his own hand writing, and all of which bear his signature. It is said that they are to be forthwith published at Paris."

We learn with pleasure, says a Salem (Mass.) paper, of the 2d inst. that the Royal Society of London, at their annual meeting this spring, paid a tribute to American genius, in electing our townsman, Dr. Bowditch, an honorary member of that scientific body. At the same time were also elected Messrs. Prony, Arago, and Haüy.

Fudge Family in Paris—This work, which has excited uncommon interest in England, is now published and for sale by the booksellers in this city. The following notice of it we copy from the London Morning Chronicle, of April 23. [N. Y. Columbian.

As we expected, the admirable work of the *Fudge Family in Paris*, has excited such universal interest, that the whole impression, amounting to several thousands, was sent for on Monday,

to the publishers, by the different booksellers, for the supply of their customers in town and country. Messrs. Longman & Co. were not able to furnish the demand, and were obliged to postpone the delivery till yesterday, to procure a sufficient number. The mixture of gaiety and of seriousness—the lively pictures of fashionable life in Paris, with the virtuous and indignant castigation of the heartless principles of the Holy Alliance, are so happily blended, as to entitle it to rank with the finest of the same author's former writings.

New Tragedy—A new tragedy, called *Bellamina*, or the Fall of Tunis, was performed, for the first time, at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 22d April last, which met with the most flattering success. It is from the pen of Mr. Shiel, author of the *Apostate*, and its merits, as a composition, are said to be superior to the *Apostate*.—The plot full of incident, the situations of a very striking and dramatic cast, though sometimes bold and terrific, to a degree of perilous adventure, and so distributed as to rise naturally out of each other, and keep up the suspense to the last moment, constantly agitating the mind with conjecture, but never permitting it to anticipate with success.

General Putnam.—We understand there is now preparing for press, and will shortly be republished, An Essay on the Life of Major General Putnam, by Colonel Humphreys, with an Appendix, containing an account of the *Battle of Bunker Hill*, from the most authentic sources, with several interesting documents, and some anecdotes and particulars not generally known. Prefixed to the volume, will be a portrait of general Putnam, from a likeness now in possession of his family.—*Bos. Cent.*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

Commerce.—The imports into St. Petersburg, during the year 1817, amounted to Rubles,

	100,704,113
The exports to	106,483,309
	Imported. Exported.

Of this amount, Cra	705,174	1,732,020
mer, Brothers & Co. }		
Wm. Gray & Co.	1,070,386	474,769
John D. Lewis	3,874,763	2,532,284
Meyer & Brunnner	4,780,892	7,524,400
Severin & Sons	2,021,760	505,900
Stieglitz & Co.	10,755,315	3,064,680
Thomson, Bonar & Co.	3,121,224	4,176,840
John Venning	1,949,611	1,072,543
Thos. Wright, & Co.	1,970,772	1,372,688

1704 vessels cleared from St. Petersburg to various parts of the world, of which

To Great Britain,	737
To the United States,	50
To other parts and places	917

Total 1704

IMPORTS.

Russian goods remaining over winter.

IRON.

CCND.	poods	90,000
PSL.		298,000
GAD.		40,000
Guereff's new sab.		150,000

. In all, poods 578,000

HEMP.			
Clean, - - - - -	poods	58,800	
Outshot, - - - - -		7,300	
Half clean, - - - - -		3,300	
	Poods	69,400	
TALLOW.			
Casks - - - - -		3105	
LINENS.			
Flents, - - - - -	pieces	8,000	
Ravens Duck, - - - - -	do	20,000	
Sail cloth, - - - - -	do.	21,000	
Diaper, broad, - - - - -	ar.	70,000	
Do. narrow, - - - - -	do.	8,000	
Huckabuck, - - - - -	do.	27,000	
Linen, broad, - - - - -	do.	25,000	
Do. narrow, - - - - -	do.	40,000	
Crash, - - - - -	do.	42,000	
<i>Expected down in 1813.</i>			
Iron—PSI - - - - -	poods	240,000	
Guerieff's - - - - -		250,000	
GAD. - - - - -		60,000	
	Poods	550,000	
Tallow—All sorts - - - - -	casks 60 a	60,000	
Hemp, - - - - -	poods	2,000,000	
Flax - - - - -		400,000	

ENGLAND.

Forgery.—By a return made to the house of commons it appears that the number of persons executed for forgery within the last 28 years amounts to 232. Of these 76 were forgeries on the Bank of England. [London paper.]

During the late tempest in England a black cloud which was hovering over the sea exploded with a tremendous noise, and discharged an immense globe of fire, which fell into the sea. The water was thrown upwards of forty feet in height into the air.

ORONOCO.

The Provincial War.—The sloop Friendship, Captain Fosdick, arrived at Baltimore on the 6th inst. in 16 days from Martinique, by whom the editors of the Patriot have received the following Intelligence:

From Augustura, April 30.—Since the possession of the Oronoco, with the fortress of old Guyana and the city of Augustura, by the Patriots, the important position of San Fernando, a strongly fortified island in the river of Apure, has been acquired, and by this means, the Province of Barinas, the finest of Venezuela: so that the communication by the Oronoco is now open to Brazil.

Morillo, on learning of the advance of General Bolivar and the army, retired from Barinas to Calabozá, a strong position on the plains commanding the roads to Caraccas, where he was soon dislodged with severe loss, followed to Sambrero, where he was again defeated and obliged to retreat, which led to the actions of Semen and Ortis, the severest and most general ever fought under the republic, where the Patriots completely triumphed. Here General Bolivar made one more attempt to put an end to the war of extermination, and held the wounded and other prisoners of the enemy to await an exchange; a reverse of fortune, however, for a short time placed the wounded of the Patriot army at his mercy, when every one was put to death by the orders of Morillo.—Since this period General Bolivar

had detached a division of the army for Barcelona, under General Monagas, one to Cumana now under General Bermudez, and one under General Paez, to observe Calcede with 2000 men who had escaped from Barinos, and advanced himself with the remainder of the army towards Caraccas, and had possessed himself of the heights in Las Coquises and Consijo, almost in sight of the city, when he learnt that Calcede, with his division, reinforced by about 600 men more were making a movement in his rear, so as to cut off his communication with the plains, from whence he drew his supplies. He was here close to Morillo's main force, obliged to make a retrograde movement, and attacked Calcede, and cut him up, leaving 1500 men on the field. The Patriot loss was severe—800 men—being short of ammunition, here the matter was carried by the bayonet, and the army retired to await supplies, which were to leave Augustura under an escort the 24 May.* Ten or twelve days would be required to execute this, when the possession of Caraccas would be decided, as he was determined at all hazards to possess himself of it ere the rains set in. A colonel, with 250 men, had deserted and joined general Bolivar, from whence some essential information had been received, and stated the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the Spanish troops. In the latter affairs Morillo was wounded by a lance, and general De la Torre killed. Of the Patriots, general Ansvatigue and colonels St. Andero and Palacias.

Admiral Brion on the 16th May was at Five Islands, close to St. Barts, joined by commodore Taylor with two other brigs, and admiral Aury with 15 sail, forming in all 31 sail—his flag flies on board the ship Victorious, of 28 guns. They were to move on the 22d to Apure, on the coast. Captain Gavano, in a brig of 18 guns, with Salas, the former commandant of marines at Augustura under the Spanish government, and 12 gun boats, were in the Gulph of Paria, still threatening the blockade of the Crioeres and west, and probably would be met by the gun boats under commandant Dias, who had just returned from the Apure, and was nearly completed in refitting.

* General Paez had joined general Bolivar, and was at San Carlos, and general Bolivar at Pao, a day and a half from Caraccas, 20th of April.

CARACCAS.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, 26th May to the Editor of the Dem. Press. Accounts from that quarter are so contradictory that it is difficult to arrive at truth.

"We have the official news here from Caraccas that another battle has been fought on the 11th inst. about 20 leagues West from San Carlos, in which both parties seem to have fought with desperation. The Spaniards say that the Patriots are totally defeated, but acknowledge the loss of many first rate officers. The commander in chief of the royal army engaged "de la Torre," is severely wounded, and his aid-camp Col. "Villars,"—and about 20 officers killed and wounded. It is said that the pass "Calabosa" is again in the hands of the royalists. The royal commander in chief MORILLO has recovered from his wounds. Enclosed are too of our newspapers under date of the 18th and 21st May.

"Brion and Aury have formed a junction near St. Bartholomews at what is called the Five Islands; they have now 15 sail. Just as Brion go.

under way, a Spanish escadre (squadron) hove in sight and after both had manoeuvred a little, they went each their way in a different direction. It is said that Brion will fortify the island of Mona for a kind of rendezvous and take possession of Samana if possible."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A vessel arrived at Boston from Newfoundland, left there on the 19th May, at which time the ground was covered with snow.

DOMESTIC.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fine Voyage.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Francis Smith, of New Bedford, to his friend in Boston:

"*New Bedford, May 24.*—The ship *Richmond*, captain Earle, has just arrived from the coast of Brazil, with 2,000 barrels of whale oil, 100 of spermaceti oil, and 15,000 lbs. of whalebone. It is but ten months and three days since the *Richmond* sailed from New Bedford—the greatest voyage ever made out of this place for the time."

ELI P. ASHMAN has resigned his seat as a senator in Congress, from Massachusetts; and PRENTISS MELLE is elected to supply the vacancy thus occasioned.

CONNECTICUT.

From the Hartford Times.

The Council.—Among the minor improvements upon our steady habits, which only regard the forms of legislation, the resolution that has been adopted to discontinue the practice of the council deliberating with closed doors, is deserving of particular notice. This practice has been equally repugnant to the principles and spirits of republican institutions, and to a just sense of the dignity of the house, and the feelings of the people.

Secrecy is incompatible with every idea of a deliberative assembly, and is as unjust and dangerous to the members of a legislative body, as it is to the rights and interests of the people. In a free state, where all authority is derived from, and statedly returns to the people, it is not only necessary that they should know what has been done, but is equally important that they should be made acquainted with the *reasons* and the *motives* which have influenced the conduct of those to whom they have entrusted their affairs.

The proceedings of the council hitherto, although a distinct and independent branch of legislature, have been as unknown and as mysterious as those of the Delphic Oracle. All has been done *behind the curtain*, and the other, and more popular branch of the legislature, who act openly, and give the *reasons* for their conduct, have, under the auspices of steady habits, been obliged almost as a matter of course, to conform to the will of the council, which has depended on *unknown* considerations.

This proceeding was calculated to attach suspicion to that branch of the legislature, and even to render them odious to the people, or at least with those who have been politically opposed to existing authorities.

But those who prefer *darkness*, when they might enjoy the light, ought not to complain if it is said that "their deeds are evil."—These things will be ordered better hereafter. A committee has been appointed to provide galleries or a bar to accommodate spectators in the council chamber.

The following extract from the report of the Connecticut Asylum, for educating deaf and dumb persons, lately published, will show the present state of that institution. For a particular history of this truly benevolent institution, we refer our readers to the article we publish in this number of the Register, extracted from the North American Review, for May.

Since the commencement of the asylum, its expenses have been more considerable than the public seem generally to be aware of. It was at first necessary that the principal should visit Europe; he brought back with him a most valuable professor of the art of teaching deaf and dumb; they spent several months in travelling through some parts of our country, to awaken public attention and procure public bounty. The school room has needed stationary, and slates of a very large size for each pupil, besides smaller slates and other furniture. The dwelling house has been provided with suitable accommodations; and, now, from the increase of pupils, (the number of which has risen from twenty-one, whose names appeared in the last report, to forty-one,) it has become necessary to procure new school rooms, and two new teachers.

The domestic happiness, too, of so numerous a family; its religious order; its good manners and morals; with its thousand nameless wants, demand the care of those who will supply the place of father and mother. And the directors feel a peculiar pleasure in making it known to the friends of the asylum, that its superintendence is entrusted to the Rev. Samuel Whitlessay and his lady, to whose parental watchfulness and kindness they place the most entire confidence, trusting, that under their fostering care the pupils of this asylum will grow up to increased respectability and usefulness.

All this machinery cannot move without considerable expense, and the fact is, that each pupil has been charged a less annual sum for board, washing, and tuition, than these articles have cost the asylum. Applications for admission are constantly received, and it will be impossible for the institution to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness without such aid, either from public or private munificence, as will enable it to provide instructors, erect buildings, and purchase grounds for the improvement and accommodation of its increasing numbers.

Convention.—The legislature of Connecticut, at the session which closed on Saturday last, passed a Resolution "recommending to the several towns in that state to meet on the 4th day of July next, to elect as many delegates as they now send representatives, to a convention to be held in the city of Hartford, on the third Wednesday in August, for the purpose of forming a constitution of civil government for that State—which constitution when ratified by such a majority of the freemen as said convention shall direct, is to become the supreme law of the State."

War Measures. Most of the laws which formed a part of that system of warfare, which was prosecuted by the advocates of the *Hartford Convention*, against the government of the country, during the late war, have been swept away by the voice of an indignant people. The disgraceful ordinances of this city, rendering it a *crime* for U. S. soldiers to walk upon the pavements of the

city, was revoked some time since; and last week a bill to repeal the infamous law prohibiting enlistments within this State into the army of the United States, in certain cases, and making it highly criminal in the officers thereof to attempt such enlistments, was passed in the House of Representatives by a large vote.—Thus perish the works of iniquity. [Hartford Times.

NEW-YORK.

Disturbances at the State Prison.—New York, June 6.—For some days past the prisoners confined in the State Prison at Greenwich, about 600 in number, had manifested a refractory disposition, refusing to comply with the rules and regulations of the prison, singing bawdy songs, black-guarding the people as they passed by, and even offering violence to their keepers. This spirit of insubordination was carried to such an extent that the authority found it necessary to order but yesterday a company of flying artillery to the support of the State Prison guards; and it was not until they fired upon the prisoners that order could be restored. About sixty of the ringleaders were seized, put in irons, and imprisoned in the dungeons.

Russian Turnip.—The Republican Herald of Poughkeepsie, in remarking on the Russian turnip, observes, "William Broom, esq. of Dutchess county, has had this turnip for at least two or three years—we purchased of this gentleman some of his turnips during the present spring, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them by far the finest in size and quality we ever saw. In fact this species of turnip is so superior to the common kind, that those who have once had them will never use any other if they can be obtained. One of its peculiar excellencies is, that it can be kept fit for the table until the first of May or June. It ought to be cultivated generally by our farmers.

Parties.—Some of our journals in stating the result of the election, have put down a certain number of the legislature as *Marling men* and others a certain number as *Clintonians*, &c. For our own part, we are not prepared to adopt any of these *clannish* distinctions—nor do we think the members elect will consider themselves complimented by being clothed with the livery of any man, however exalted. These petty distinctions have long disgraced the republicans of this state; and we had hoped the time had arrived when they would become obsolete; for although individuals may expect to obtain consequence and office by keeping up imaginary distinctions, and fomenting discord, in the republican ranks, the great republican party have emphatically and repeatedly pronounced them a libel upon the state. What! are the freemen of N. York so degenerated as to give up *principles and independence for men and servility*? Are they prepared, in imitation of the Scotch clans, to wear the name of a leader, and to support his measures right or wrong? The history of the last twelve years affords a satisfactory answer to their queries.—The state of New York is emphatically republican. The administration will be supported and sustained while it acts in consonance with the public feelings, and no longer, whoever may be at its head. The republicans of this state, as a body, are as intelligent and as independent as any people under heaven; and no individual can expect to lead them, but by fulfilling their wishes and promoting their interests.

It is perfectly ridiculous, therefore, we repeat, to attempt to distinguish and divide them by artificial partizan names, which are as degrading to our character as they are unfounded in truth.

Westchester county.—The "Herald," a well-conducted paper lately established in this county, informs, that at a recent Court of Common Pleas and General sessions of the peace, only one indictment was found, which was against a man supposed to be insane. There were also only two civil causes on the calendar.

The Herald also contains a communication relative to a *cavern* lately discovered in Sing-Sing, and of which the following extract will probably convey a correct idea:

"The cavern has its entrance on the side of a hill about 15 or 20 feet above the surface of the Hudson; thence running horizontally in a direct line east about 150 feet, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, handsomely arched over. It is evidently the work of art—several holes are perforated with augurs, in the rock through which it passes, and several large iron bolts have been found wedged in it. It is presumed, and indeed I think it cannot be doubted, that it was originally opened as a mine. The oldest inhabitants of this place are not able to give a satisfactory account of it, nor has there, as yet, sufficient time elapsed since the discovery to ascertain its worth. It is presumed, however, that as it lies within 150 yards of a *silver mine*, which was opened and worked in some time previous to the revolutionary war under the British government, that it is of the same description, and the stones which have been broken off from the extreme end of it, favours that opinion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF RUSSIA,
Philadelphia, May 23, 1813.

The government of his imperial majesty has received information that the Algerine corsairs, infested with the plague, visit every foreign vessel they meet with, and that several of such vessels have entered the Russian ports, without having performed their quarantine either in England or Denmark, and Sweden. In consequence of which, the undersigned has received orders to make known to all those whom it may concern, that no foreign vessel will be admitted into the Russian ports, which cannot produce a certificate of her having complied with the measures required by the Russian quarantine regulations of the 25th May, 1816. KOSLOFF.

To the curious.—Easton, May 29.—A right horse, the property of a Mr. Hesler, of this borough, voided, after having taken a powerful cathartic, a stone weighing one pound!!! The figure of this stone was that of a kidney bean, with a smooth surface; its color that of a common grey lime stone, which abounds in this neighborhood. On fracturing it transversely, it was found to contain a crooked piece of iron, probably a horse shoe nail, its centre surrounding this iron nucleus, appeared to be less solid than its circumference, interspersed here and there with particles of straw, oats, hay, &c.

Blessings of banking, Harmony money, &c.—Mercer, May 25.—For some considerable time past bills of different denominations on what was called "The Harmony Institute" were put into circulation by Mr. Jacob Schnee of that place—a charter was asked for, and very properly refused.

since which Mr. Schnee has proved unable to redeem his notes, and they are gone to the wall.

But hurra for the new Bank!—Mr. Zeigler, it is said, has re-taken the town of Harmonic, bought up the old "Institute" blank paper, and stricken out the word "Institute," and inserted the words "Farmers' Company" with red ink, has added his name to the bottom of the notes, and during the last week has had two agents riding through the country putting this mangled trash on the people. Who is this Abraham Zeigler? and who is the "Harmonic Farmers' Company?" We have now seen what the first Harmonic money came to, and the present may go the same way.

MARYLAND.

We are gratified to learn that Col. JACOB HYNDMAN, one of the distinguished sons of Maryland, succeeds the much lamented Col. Armistead in the command of Fort M'Henry. [Gaz.

VIRGINIA.

Climate.—The following letter was addressed to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated Franklin county, May 25:

"This has been a most singular season—the oldest inhabitants of the country say they remember nothing like it. I think it questionable whether the summer will be of sufficient duration to mature the corn, except on the most fertile lands. The only parallel we have was the May frost, which killed all the corn, on the 4th of that month—the fall season proved favorable, and the crop abundant: the present crop is more backward, and will require the same fortunate continuance of warmth to ensure plenty.

"The prospect of tobacco plants is gloomy.—Few planters have enough, and many have despaired of a full crop.

"The wheat crop is promising, and no appearance of fly.

"It seems to be generally admitted that the seasons of this country have undergone a striking change, and if they continue in future to deteriorate, the tender plants must be given up. Cotton can no longer be reared in this section of the country, and its cultivation has been entirely abandoned. Whether other articles of more importance will share the same fate is quite doubtful. How does this happen? It has been confidently predicted that clearing and cultivating the land would soften the climate, because it has produced that effect in other places. Has the contrary effect been produced by opening a more easy passage to the cold air from the region of the lakes? or are we to ascribe the change to the breaking up of the polar ice? This last supposition will account for the cold westerly winds which blow in Europe, but seem to have little connexion with the cold N. W. winds of this continent.

"The influence of late seasons upon our personal comfort and pecuniary prospects renders the subject interesting. If they continue, the ingenuity of man must be employed to counteract them. The sooner, therefore, observations shall determine them to be accidental or permanent changes, the better."

Tobacco.—*Petersburg, May 29.*—We learn that about 12,000 hlds. of tobacco have already been inspected in Petersburg this season, and more arriving daily. Sales continue very brisk. Several times this week offers of 15 dollars for prime par-

cels have been refused; and the very worst refused has brought sometimes as high as 8 dollars. We give this information in order that our country friends may avail themselves of the advantages of the Petersburg market; and pledge ourselves for its correctness.

The President's tour.—The President of the United States arrived at Norfolk on the morning of the 8th inst. in the United States schooner Nonsuch, accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Col. M'Ree of the Engineer Corps:

A National Salute was fired in succession from *Craney Island, Forts Norfolk and Nelson*, as the Nonsuch came abreast of them—and (just before she anchored) from the Navy-Yard, at Gosport.—The yards of the United States schrs. Asp, Lt. Com. Smith, laying off Fort Nelson, were handsomely manned, and as soon as the Nonsuch passed the Fort, Col. M'Ree, in a handsome barge, and a 24 oared barge from the Navy-Yard with Com. Cassin on board, went alongside, to convey the *President and Suite* to the shore.—Having received them on board, the Barge proceeded to the County Wharf, where the Mayor and Common Council, with several public officers, and a large concourse of citizens, were assembled to welcome the arrival of the Chief Magistrate. He was received with great cordiality and conducted to the *Exchange Coffee-House*, where rooms had been prepared for his reception. As might have been expected, such was the curiosity to behold the man in whom the confidence and affections of a nation of freemen are concentrated, that we never have witnessed such an indiscriminate assemblage on any occasion in our town. It might indeed be said, that the reception was in a style of genuine *Republican simplicity*. [Beacon.]

GEORGIA.

The Savannah Republican of the 1st instant says, "We are sorry to state that a serious dispute has occurred between generals JACKSON and SCOTT, which we fear will eventuate in a serious manner. General Jackson intends, as soon as he gets through the present campaign, to repair to New York, for the purpose of calling Scott out. We have learnt the points which created the dispute, but do not, at this time, feel ourselves authorized to state them.

We also understand that general Jackson has issued orders for the arrest of captain Obed Wright, and if apprehended, to be taken to headquarters, at Fort Montgomery, where he will be tried. The general has written a very severe letter to the governor of Georgia, condemning his conduct in the strongest terms, for assuming the power he did, in ordering the force under Wright to act against the Indians, for which he says the governor "shall be accountable."

General Jackson contemplated reaching Pensacola on or about the 16th ult. which place he intended to occupy.

LOUISIANA.

Slaves.—The New-Orleans Gazette of the 12th of May says,

A Spanish prize brig called the Joseph was a few days since seized at the mouth of the Mississippi, and libelled by the officers of the customs for a violation of the slave laws. She had on board 165 African negroes when taken and is

said to have previously succeeded in landing as many more. He pretends to have put in in distress. Several of the negroes have died since the capture.

INDIANA.

Duelling—Corydon, May 16—The law of this state the more effectually to prevent duelling was, during the present session of the supreme court, made a question on constitutional ground. Thomas H. Blake, Esq. district attorney for Indiana, applied for license as attorney and counselor. Having taken the several oaths to support the constitution of the United States and of the state, and the oath of office, and refusing to take the oath which the abovenamed act prescribes, a motion was made by Mr. Tabbs, his counsel, that he be permitted to practise without. After a very able and eloquent argument by Mr. T. which we have never seen transcended, the court on mature deliberation decided that the law must be complied with. This decision, so far as the law relates to attorneys and counselors, must therefore be considered as settling the constitutionality of the law. [Herald.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Navy of the United States.—The following appropriations are contained in a law of congress, to defray the expenses of the navy of the United States for the present year:

Pay and subsistence of officers and seamen	\$1,135,595
Provisions	511,000
Medicine, hospital stores, &c.	25,000
Repairing vessels	300,000
Contingent expenses	300,000
Repairs of navy yards, docks, &c.	100,000
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	73,000
Clothing for do.	32,000
Military stores for do.	1,000
Contingent expenses for do.	16,000
Medals, swords, &c. directed to be purchased by different resolutions of congress	15,000
Total	\$2,508,595

UNITED STATES' ARMORIES.

[Abstract from the Official Report.]

Armory, Harper's Ferry, 1798 to 1817, inclusive.

Muskets, made	82,727
Do. repaired	5,379
Rifles, made	11,870
Pistols, do.	4,100

Total amount expended, including purchases, buildings, repairs, &c. \$1,853,398 09

Armory, Springfield, 1795 to 1817, inclusive.

Muskets, made	128,559
Do. repaired	45,800
Carbines, made	1,202
Total amount of expenditures, including purchases, buildings, repairs, &c.	\$1,820,122 18

It is estimated that at Harper's Ferry the cost of muskets is \$14 25 each.

The same at Springfield \$13 56 each.

The stock and tools and unfinished work at Harper's Ferry is estimated to be worth 250,000 dollars.

The same at Springfield at \$111,545 56.

The value of the public lands and buildings at those armories is given at at least 100,000 dollars.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A writer in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, under the signature of WARREN, after advertising to a writer in the same paper of the 31st July, 1816, who proposed that all of the anomalous societies who celebrate this day under different names, such as Republican societies, Democratic societies, Washington societies, Franklin societies, &c. &c. &c. should be emerged into one general name, and be called the "*Fourth of July Societies*." Warren not only approves of this, but proposes to go one step further, and make the basis of these societies, something of permanent and progressive utility. He would stamp them with a literary character. After urging that the preservation of our liberties depended upon the cultivation of intellect, and the extension of knowledge, he makes the following remark, which we extract, not having room for his whole piece.

"In every place, throughout our whole nation, there is some literature; a physician, a divine, a lawyer, a professor or teacher, an intelligent merchant, a mechanic of information, enterprise, and respectability, some officers of government, enlightened farmers and planters, and country gentlemen. An association of them, for any purpose, promotes the harmony, the concord, and the polite intercourse of even ordinary society. Dissensions, broils, and neighborhood animosity, are deprived of their aliment. Particularly efficient are literary associations; a better *pabulum* of thought and of conversation is presented; and information of the first utility is frequently imparted and received. The unlearned learn, and learned feel the delightful sensibility of their requisitions.

"*Indocti discant et ament meminisse periti.*"

He then states it as a fact, that, "at Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July, in the year 1816, in the same room in which the independence of the United States was actually declared in the year 1776, and with a more minute and perhaps superfluous attention to solemnizing the event, on the same day of the week on which independence was actually declared, that is to say Thursday, a literary society was instituted, having for its object the establishment of literary societies throughout the Union, all united into one general fraternity, and all celebrating the same day as their anniversary.

It would appear by the following extract of letter, which first appeared in Poulson's American, that general Morillo is not dead. We give it to our readers without pretending to believe or disbelieve it.

Extract of a letter, dated La Guayra, May 11.

General Morillo has obtained a victory at Coxeler, 11 leagues from St. Carlos, over Paez, who had under his command about 1500 cavalry and 6 or 800 infantry, out of which 1,000 men were killed; also 400 horses with 3 stand of colors taken. The Spaniards lost 100 in killed and wounded. This took place on the 2d instant."